

The Herald of Freedom.

GEO. W. BROWN, Editor.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1859.

TERMS.—\$5.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain
Unflinchingly, and unswerving by its side,
Fidelity to Truth, to Liberty and Law,
No Favoritism, and no Fear shall sway.

To Subscribers.

(X) When the term for which subscribers receive their papers expires, and if the office is not notified by mail or otherwise, the papers will be discontinued at the end of the term. It is the duty of subscribers to notify the office at the expiration of the term, if they wish to continue. This will give all a fair opportunity to know when their time is up, and serve as an incentive to receive their subscriptions.

The Annexation of Nebraska.

The Republican caucus of the Wyandott Convention, to keep the State of Kansas conveniently small, and their party sufficiently large, resolved to cut off the gold region, and to refuse the annexation of southern Nebraska. A false appeal was made to southern Kansas, that if the Platte river was made the northern boundary, the Kansas river would be made the southern line, or a portion of the southern counties be thrown into the Indian Territory. Southern Kansas could not be cut off without her own consent, nor the consent of Congress, in the lower branch of which the Republican party, and Democrats who sympathize with them on the question of freedom, have a working majority. The plea, however, is used to good effect with the unthinking masses, and a strong feeling is now evoked against an incorporation of any portion of Nebraska within the boundaries of the new State. The railroad schemes of southern Kansas, and the hope of securing the location of the permanent capital at some such paper city as Superior, have contributed their share towards defeating annexation.

What has Kansas lost? By making the west line on the 23d meridian, the mining region, with its wealth of forests as well as of precious metals, is entirely beyond our reach. It cannot well be joined to Utah, on account of the physical conformation of the country—even if the social life and religious tenets of Mormonism did not forbid. Nor would the free laborers of the North consent to be linked politically with the mongrel natives of New Mexico. Should Congress accept the division, this western region would naturally be joined to the Rocky Mountain region of Nebraska, forming a new Territory, or contributing to the support of that State when it becomes such by admission. The loss of Kansas will be the gain of Nebraska.

Kansas, by the exclusion of so great a portion of her domain, would sink to an insignificant position in the ranks of northern States. There is no point on the western border, as now fixed, which can become a terminus for an important line of railroads; and Kansas thus becomes tributary on the one hand to Missouri, and on the other to the Rocky Mountain region. The trunk line of railroads westward from St. Joseph, which will be built by Eastern capital, will run west to Marysville, thence north-west, striking the Nebraska line and following the south side of the Platte, in proximity to the gold region, one branch running to Bridge's Pass, or the South Pass, the other to the mines. Should new surveys develop a feasible route through the gold region to Salt Lake, as has been anticipated, it would add to the value of the road, but not to the pecuniary benefit of Kansas. The Pacific road, if built on the Arkansas or southern route, will have no important point in eastern or western Kansas. Railroads increase the taxable property of a State when they have their termini within its limits; for in this case the large increase of trade adds to the taxable wealth, and the depots, machine shops, &c., contribute to the same object. No great centers of trade will be likely to spring up on the line of the southern Kansas road, or the route from St. Joseph north-westwardly, before it strikes the Platte. Nebraska, on the other hand, having the whole Platte country within her limits, can control the location of the Pacific railroad, and reap the benefit of an Eastern connection via St. Joseph or Council Bluffs. Two lines of railway are now in course of construction through Iowa, one having Council Bluffs as its western terminus, the other Plattsmouth, opposite the mouth of the Platte. The latter, as the more direct route eastward, will be constructed on the south side of the Platte, and had the Wyandott Convention possessed the foresight they should have had, they could have included the trunk line of this road, at least within the limits of the prospective State of Kansas. They have decided otherwise, and Nebraska not only retains the rich agricultural region south of the Platte, but has it within her power to prevent the construction of any road through northern Kansas which will tap the trade of the gold, or Rocky Mountain, region. Having turned a deaf ear to southern Nebraska, and told her pointedly not to meddle with Kansas, her citizens would be foolish to legislate for her benefit, when it lies within her power to grasp the prize for herself.

Had southern Nebraska been annexed, Kansas would have had a more reputable domain in the extent of its territory, and the control of the best lines for railroads to the gold region and the Pacific, would have rested with us. On such a condition and that mainly we have favored the exclusion of the gold region from the future State. As it is, were the Constitution unexceptionable in every other respect, it could receive an overwhelming rejection at the hands of the people.

The question, we are sorry to see, has been almost strictly a party one, nineteen members only voting for the annexation of Nebraska, and twenty-six against it.

If the people spurn a partisan Constitution, and select for their legislators hereafter the best men who can be found, irrespective of party, there will be hope of more just and discriminating legislation. In selecting the representatives for the next Territorial legislature, the question should be, not "What have they done for the party?" but, "Are they men of ability?" If such a plan is adopted, there will be hope of just and wise legislation, which shall respect the interests and protect the rights of all.

"Those Who Live in Glass Houses Should Not Throw Stones."

The Lawrence Republican of the 21st inst., in an article upon Mr. PARROTT, has the following: "Had Mr. PARROTT been willing to submit his claims to the nominating convention without attempting to control the complexion of that convention, and prejudice its action in advance, he would have pursued a wiser plan, we think, and would have offered no occasion for any special criticism of his course." The editor then complains of Mr. PARROTT's local interference in the election of delegates to the Douglas Convention.

The cry of "stop thief" is frequently raised by the villain himself in order to escape detection. While Messrs. Conway and Thacher have been ranging southern Kansas for the purpose of securing the delegates from the southern counties to suit their convenience, and one of them, by his own acknowledgment, has been consorting with Jayhawkers and men of that ilk, whose necks were only saved from the halter by a general amnesty and a reprieve of the criminal law, he complains that the representative of the Territory should come openly before the people and explain his course in Congress, and announce himself as a candidate before the people for re-nomination.

There is something manly in the attitude of Mr. PARROTT on this occasion; in this country where nominations control the action of the candidates, and such a course as running as an independent candidate is useless, it is entirely proper for any man, be he a Republican, a Democrat or a Neutral, to come before the people before a nomination has been made, and announce himself as a candidate for any position to which he may aspire. It is certainly more creditable than to be running around the Territory and consorting with horse-thieves, robbers and murderers, under the pretence of making patriotic orations to the people on the anniversary of our National Independence, while the whole object is to arrange the plans for securing the nomination in the convention before whom the names of the several candidates are to appear, and upon returning, exultingly announce that we have secured southern Kansas for our particular candidate.

This matter of accusing another candidate of intermeddling who boldly announces himself, while with the coolness of the assassin and the vengeance of an enemy, they have been privately riding the country over to secure his defeat, is only what might be expected from a renegade clergyman turned politician. The cant and hypocrisy which he would have used in the pulpit, he endeavors to turn to account for political preferment.

Railroads.

The St. Joe. & Marysville R. R. is under survey and promises to be pushed forward, with energy, to a speedy completion. The Wyandott and Kansas Valley R. R. is vigorously taken hold of, the first ten miles having been authorized to be let out by contract immediately after its survey.

Lawrence is quietly taking her ease, as though a railroad connection could be had as a matter of course. The call for a railroad meeting on Friday evening of last week, was only tolerably responded to, the proprietor of Miller's Hall refusing it, on the plea that the meeting might be turned to the furtherance of political purposes. These present adjourned to the Court House, and listened to an interesting address from Dr. ROBINSON, in reference to the most feasible railroad connection for Lawrence, and the necessity of prompt action on the part of her citizens to secure advantages of that kind. He repelled the charges that he was hostile to Lawrence, or wished to build up a rival town on the other side of the river. Neither he nor the Kansas Valley R. R. had any interest in such an enterprise. In his efforts at Washington for land grants, he had labored for the prosperity of Lawrence, and his interest was bound up in its prosperity.

He also replied to the charge that Mr. PARROTT had ignored the interests of Lawrence while at Washington, and characterized it as untrue.

C. W. BARCOW, Esq., also made a brief speech in explanation of the position he sustained to the Northern route in the Kansas valley, and compared the relative advantages of that over a Southern route from Kansas City.

While Wyandott, Quindaro, Atchison, and St. Joseph are all striving in reference to railroads throughout Kansas, it is time for the business men of Lawrence to bestir themselves and secure railroad connection with the Missouri river and the East, to the best advantage, and at the earliest possible period.

Linn County Republican Delegates.

At a County Convention at Paris, on the 20th inst., the following delegates to the Territorial Republican Convention were elected: J. W. Babb, Dr. Jones, C. H. Stillwell, Dr. Danford, and James Montgomery.

Resolutions were passed in favor of Dr. Danford as delegate to Congress, claiming that office as due to southern Kansas. Capt. Montgomery, with an eye to his own chances for a Senatorship, said that "we (southern Kansas) are entitled by right, not only to a delegate, but to a Representative and Senator in Congress."

The Constitutional Convention is expected to complete its labors and adjourn on Friday or Saturday of this week.

Wyandott, according to the late census, has a population of 1,600.

Our Side of the Story.

On the 21st of May, 1859, the HERALD OF FREEDOM office was entered by an armed mob of Pro-slavery men, professing to be acting under process of law, who destroyed one small cylinder, mammoth sized Taylor's Printing machine, the cost of which, in New York, was \$2,250, and which was but slightly injured by previous service, and which cost to get it to Kansas, from \$500 to \$700; also one entire new No. 6 Taylor's Washington press, with patent inking apparatus, costing in Kansas, as we can show by bills in our possession, \$579; also one cap jobbing press; one imposing stone and frame, an unusually large amount of jobbing type, including expensive fonts of border, flourishes, numberless cuts, &c.; some 14,000 pounds of news and advertising type, besides roller mounds, chases, column rules, and in short, the entire paraphernalia of an extensive printing office, the estimated cost of which, before leaving Pennsylvania, in 1854, as may be seen in the New York Tribune of that season, and in the Boston newspapers, was \$5,000. The office was selected and made complete with an expectation of doing the Territorial printing, and was more expensive than the office we are now using, which cost upwards of \$8,000.

Besides the loss of the printing office proper, our entire stock of material for the season arrived on the steamer *Lizette* the Friday previous to its destruction. This was all lost.

Then we brought out with us a large stock of school and miscellaneous books, for sale, costing about \$800. These were either entirely lost or rendered valueless.

Our library, embracing many choice and very valuable publications; also complete bound files of the *Congressional Globe* and *Appendix* for some twelve or fourteen years, were destroyed.

To these losses were added a large number of other items, including a horse, saddle, bridle, a pair of revolvers, bowie knife, injury to building in setting it on fire, &c., making in the aggregate for the whole loss about \$13,000. To this we added the item of damages, and before the Commissioners claimed for the whole some \$17,000. They allowed us in the vicinity of \$12,500, that being the amount fully established by evidence. Instead of assessing the damages in the manner we claimed, they allowed six per cent. per annum on the value of the property proved to have been destroyed, from the date of its destruction to the rendition of the award.

Without referring to the evidence, or the character of it, which we might say was made up by men who were acquainted with all the facts, and whose statements can be relied upon anywhere, we take pleasure in saying that immediately after the destruction of the office, we saw a statement of our loss going the rounds of the Republican papers, and copied, probably, by every one of them, in which it was put down at \$30,000.

This statement did not originate with us, for up to that time, and long after, we were prohibited from holding communication with the *outer world*, being a prisoner at Leecompton, under the strictest surveillance.

Without our knowledge or consent, either expressed or implied, a petition was presented by others to Congress, a majority of which was Republican, asking remuneration for our losses. This was referred to a Committee, who examined the matter, and we are assured that after hearing such evidence as our friends saw fit to present, without *adverseness* with us, a bill was reported, and passed through its two readings, and would have finally passed but for want of time appropriating *one thousand dollars* from the federal treasury, to remunerate us.

After making up all the political capital possible, in 1858, representing our losses as so very great; representations, too, made by Republican correspondents, and circulated in and while by Republican journals, as borne to by Republicans before Congressional Committees, and allowed by a Republican Congress, the Emporia News-leader off in an attack upon us, and says our losses did not exceed \$14,000. The Lawrence *Republican*, with its characteristic meanness, and the remnants of those three broken presses in full view from its office window, the cost of which, in New York, as its specimen book would have shown, was \$2,729, maliciously alleges the loss did not exceed sixteen hundred dollars.

Mr. CUMMINGS, of the Topeka *Tribune*, who was a type in the office in the spring of 1855, prior to the arrival of the power press, steam engine, &c., ignorant of the amount of stock destroyed, the value of the library, the stock of school and miscellaneous books, estimates it at \$5,000. Wm. A. Phillips, "the Brougham-like Scotchman," without knowing anything about the cost of the material, or the amount of it, only as he saw the remnants of the office after its destruction, swears before the Commissioners on Claims, as we are informed, that he thought the loss about \$1,600, though he admitted that he did not go to the bottom of the river to see what amount of type and material was thrown in there. In his testimony, however, he incidentally introduced the important evidence that Mr. GAZES, who was foreman at the time of the destruction of the office, and had been for a long time previous, claimed that we estimated the value of the property destroyed, at \$12,000.

The *Republican* claims that we have been paid for our losses by the charitable in the East, and that we had no legal claim for reimbursement from Congress or the Territory in consequence. The facts are these:

Mr. BROWN, through the advice of friends, traveled with an agent, who was employed at an expense of \$3 a day, and presented the facts that we were then imprisoned for opinion's sake; that we had contracted a debt in Cincinnati of \$800, which was secured by a mortgage on property in Pennsylvania, then over due; that that property must be sacrificed unless the funds to redeem it were forthcoming; that that debt was contracted in the prosecution of our Kansas enterprise;

that our means of obtaining money was thus cut off, and that as the debt was contracted to advance the cause of freedom, without any hope of personal profit, it was but just that the true friends of the cause should contribute of their means to liquidate that debt, and aid us, on our release from prison, to start our journal again, which all deemed so important to the cause. That call was generously responded to, and \$2,780 were donated. A large amount of this fund was consumed in defraying traveling and incidental expenses for Mrs. BROWN and Mr. ST. CLAIR, and in efforts before Judge McLANE, in Ohio, and Judge CURTIS, in Massachusetts, for a writ of *habeas corpus* for all the treason prisoners—seven in number—who were alike joined in the petition asking for release. After defraying these expenses, and discharging the debt in Cincinnati, a little less than \$800 was left us to commence business with. The \$500 donation from M. J. C. W. HURTER, of Alto, part of the \$2,780, was used towards purchasing a press and type, and the balance was used for paper. Besides this, a new debt of \$712 was contracted in Cincinnati for material, which we have but recently been able to liquidate.

Several of those who made donations of \$50 and \$100 have been reimbursed by us, and when our means will justify, we expect to liquidate the last dollar. If our friends give us funds to enable us to establish ourselves in business; and if by energy, industry and economy we succeed in business again, and though we should finally become a millionaire, we are just as much entitled to remuneration from government, and that government would display equal meanness with Mr. Thacher, should it refuse for such causes to make remuneration. Had we prosecuted those who destroyed our property, and recovered a judgment therefor against the party doing the damage, then we would have no just claim upon government, as a principle prevails in law that one satisfaction liquidates the demand. Mr. ELLIOTT, we understand, has prosecuted the parties who destroyed his office, but we have not, because we were satisfied of the impossibility of collecting the debt from them, as most of the parties were wholly irresponsible.

We have no desire to engage in criminal prosecutions or recriminations against any parties in this matter. If the Republican party or its leaders in Kansas expect to make anything by keeping up their crusade on us, they can "go in" to their hearts' content, and the future will decide which is the injured party. We presented our claim in good faith to the Commissioners on Claims, a majority of whom are Republicans, appointed by a Republican Legislature, and under oath to discharge the duties of their office with fidelity. All of them are *honest men*, and above the low tricks which the Lawrence *Republican*, by insinuation, heaped upon them. The witnesses examined, as we said before, were the best men of Lawrence, old citizens, and property holders. The award in our favor is based upon the testimony, and the Territorial Attorney, also a Republican, appointed by the same Republican Legislature, after examining the facts and hearing the testimony, is satisfied with the award. Not a man who will call on us and examine vouchers, will say but what our claim is wholly just, and the award a moderate one.

The divinity student, as ignorant of the cost of our office as he is of the amenities of the profession which he disdains by his meanness, is not the fit instrument to assail us, nor is he the proper man to come forward and wage a war against us because of that claim.

Severe Thunder Storm.

The thunder storm which passed over this city on the evening of Saturday, the 25th, was one of the severest we remember to have witnessed for years. The reverberating roar of the thunder, and the vivid and incessant flash of the lightning was truly appalling, and had some of our buildings been still unprotected by lightning rods we might have had to record different results.

Early last spring we had the HERALD OF FREEDOM office protected with Soley & Clarke's Copper Lightning Rods, and the result is highly satisfactory. During the recent storm the rod on our flag staff was twice struck by the subtle fluid and each time it was conducted off without doing a cent's worth of damage to person or property, though the shock was sensibly felt by the printers in the office. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds' new church was also struck by an extraordinary heavy discharge from the passing cloud, but here, as in the case of our office, the building was saved and the fluid conducted harmlessly off by the copper conductor recently put up by Messrs. Soley & Clarke.

During the same storm the lightning also struck and demolished a tree in the ravine about one hundred yards from the residence of Mr. Solomon.

In view of the many heart-rending accidents that are from time to time occurring from the effect of lightning, we would urge our readers who have buildings still unprotected, to grasp the means at once that science has provided and place them in their reach for turning aside the deadly bolts. After last Saturday's test we most cordially recommend the copper lightning rod sold by Messrs. Soley & Clarke, as a sure and safe protector—let none who have houses be without it.

Linn County Census.—June 1st, 1859.

Township.	White.	Inhabitants.
Mound City,	175	697
Potosi,	198	767
Paris,	273	1,015
Scott,	200	768
Centerville,	113	566

No returns from Valley and Liberty townships as yet reported.

Salt Lake Mail.

The Salt Lake Mail left this city for Salt Lake on Tuesday last. The company took out twenty cases of mail matter, weighing 60 lbs. each—and in the aggregate, 1,200 lbs. We cannot see how the company can tread up their schedule time, with such enormous mails.—*Atchison Union.*

A Partisan Apportionment.

The English bill required a census to be taken before the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention; but the Legislature saw proper to disregard this, and provided for the taking of the census after the election of delegates. The result is, that the returns could not be made in season for the use of the Constitutional Convention, in apportioning the State Legislature. They have taken the vote of the June election as a basis, and have made the following schedule, which appears to have been based on the political complexion of the counties rather than the number of votes given.

According to the scheme reported, the State is to be divided into thirty-one Representative districts, from which seventy-five Representatives are to be chosen. For the House the apportionment is as follows:

Doniphan, 5; Brown, 1; Nemaha, 1; Marshall and Washington, 1; Riley and Clay, 2; Pottawattamie, 2; Jackson, 1; Jefferson, 2; Atchison, 5; Leavenworth, 9; Wyandott, 1; Johnson, 3; Douglas, 3; Shawnee, 4; Wabunsee, 1; Davis, 1; Dickinson and Arapahoe, 1; Morris, 1; Chase, Butler and Hunter, 1; Breckenridge, 2; Osage, 1; Franklin, 2; Lykins, 3; Linn, 3; Anderson, 2; Madison, 1; Coffey, 3; Bourbon, 3; Allen, 2; Woodson, 1; Greenwood, Dorn, Wilson, Godfrey and McGee, 1. The districts are numbered in the order we have given them.

Doniphan, with 1200 votes, and Atchison, with 750 votes, are put on a level, each having five representatives. Shawnee gave 500 votes, and has four representatives. Johnson, which gave 699 votes, has but three; and Jefferson, with 527 votes, but two; while Wyandott, with 532 votes, has but one representative. Pottawattamie, with 136 votes, is given two representatives; Jackson, with 337 votes, has but one.

For Senatorial purposes, the State is to be divided into twenty-one districts, with twenty-five Senators, as follows: Doniphan, 1; Brown and Nemaha, 1; Marshall and Washington, 1; Riley and Clay, 2; Pottawattamie, 1; Jackson and Jefferson, 1; Atchison, 1; Leavenworth, 3; Wyandott, 1; Johnson, 1; Douglas, 2; Shawnee, 1; Dickinson, Arapahoe and Breckenridge, 1; Lykins, 1; Linn, 1; Madison, Butler, Hunter, Godfrey and Greenwood, 1; Coffey, 1; Bourbon and McGee, 1; Allen, Woodson, Wilson and Dorn, 1.

Doniphan, with 1,214 voters, is given one Senator; Dickinson, Arapahoe and Clay, which gave no votes for delegates, have two.

Such are the beauties of Republican gerrymandering.

Since the above was in type, we have received another apportionment, which would have served the same end better by making the counties north of the Kaw one district, which is set down Democratic by the Republican press by 314 majority, and the counties south of the Kaw another, having 1,538 Republican majority. Under this arrangement, the Democrats might have had 10 Senators and 30 Representatives—the Republicans 15 Senators and 45 Representatives. But it seems the big Republican majorities of Douglas and Shawnee could be made more available otherwise.

The report of the Apportionment Committee, as adopted, provides 13 districts, 25 Senators, and 75 Representatives, viz:

Representatives—Doniphan, 4; Atchison and Brown, 6; Nemaha, Marshall and Washington, 2; Clay, Riley and Pottawattamie, 4; Dickinson, Davis and Wabunsee, 3; Shawnee, Jackson and Jefferson, 8; Leavenworth, 13; Douglas, Johnson and Wyandott, 13; Lykins, Linn and Bourbon, 3; Allen, Anderson and Franklin, 6; Woodson and Madison, 2; Coffey, Osage and Breckenridge, 6; Morris, Chase, Butler, Godfrey, Greenwood, Hunter, Wilson and McGee, 3.

Senators—Doniphan, 2; Atchison and Brown, 2; Nemaha, &c., 1; Clay, &c., 1; Dickinson, &c., 1; Shawnee, &c., 1; Leavenworth, 3; Douglas, &c., 4; Lykins, &c., 3; Allen, &c., 2; Woodson, &c., 1; Coffey, &c., 2; Morris, &c., 1.

This is not provided as permanent, but until there shall be a new apportionment made upon the basis of the census ordered by the last Legislative Assembly.

Taking the vote for delegates as a test, the Republicans have magnanimously allowed the Democrats 13 Representatives, four from Doniphan, and nine from Leavenworth; and given the same counties five Senators. This would secure the Republicans a majority on joint ballot of *sixty-four*! So corrupt a party sadly needs such a preponderance to enable it to divide, as in the Convention, and yet conquer.

We have heretofore given our reasons for opposing the system of large districts. We are none the less opposed to it because the power is thus given to Lawrence, with its big Republican majority, to elect over one-sixth of the State Legislature. A party which can devise and adopt such an apportionment, must have anticipated defeat on any fair and just arrangement.

Crops.

At the late session of the State Legislature, no U. S. Senator was elected. Delazon Smith, who hoped to secure an election, as forty-three out of the fifty members were Democrats, was permitted to rest on his present laurels as Senator. He reported that he was the only man in the Senate who could silence JOHN P. HALE—if so, the South will mourn the loss of "Delazon Smith," and refuse to be comforted.

Atchison-In Prospect.

The Union states that the Atchison & St. Joe R. R. will be completed by the 1st of November. Also that the Missouri River Telegraph will be extended to that place in a few days. It claims a pre-eminence over Leavenworth as an outfitting post for the mines and Salt Lake, and certainly shows a degree of enterprise which is prophetic of commercial success.

The Topeka *Tribune*, of last week, with a flourish of trumpets, gave publicity to the following article:

ATTEMPT TO BUY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—\$50,000 APPROPRIATED. A letter from Lawrence, dated July 18th, informs us that a subscription paper was circulated in Lawrence on that day, asking for contributions in money and property for the purpose of buying up the members of the Constitutional Convention to vote for the location of the Capital of the State of Kansas at Lawrence. We preserve the letter for future reference. Fifty thousand dollars were subscribed. So that on Tuesday morning last, between the hours of 8 and 8 o'clock, there were several gentlemen entered the city of Wyandott with the above named sum to be contributed as herein named. It need only be known what the object of these gentlemen is, and the place and amount of money they claim to represent, and that place is deemed for all prospects of a future Capital.

We have too much confidence in the honor and integrity of the members of the Convention, now sitting at Wyandott, to believe that any one of them would receive a bribe, no matter how great, that would buy a single vote.

How true this charge is, may be developed by the investigating committee of the Convention, who have taken notice of the rumor that improper inducements have been held out for the location of the Capital. The only point developed, that we have yet seen, is that Mr. Hubbard testified, under oath, that Mr. Hutchinson offered a certain lot in Lawrence to him if he would vote for the location of the Capital at this place. The Topekites are horrified at this exposure, and, of course, will not credit Mr. Hutchinson's denial, under oath, of this charge. The virtuous indignation of the Topekites will only be appeased by the fact that they have succeeded in having the Capital located temporarily at Topeka. It is rather strange that they could overlook the pedicades of the Republican leaders, without lapsing the faintest word of reproach, till their own pockets became directly interested.

How many disinterested members of the Convention may receive Topeka corner lots, as a tribute of distinguished regard for their incorruptibility, as was the case with some of the Wisconsin officials, is yet to be seen. Nothing is more certain, if the charge of corruption be true, than that Topeka has put in the hands of the enemies of the Republican party a most potent weapon for its defeat, and furnished a telling argument for the rejection of the Wyandott Constitution. Such a result evinces an entire disregard for the prize Topeka has sought, and an amount of worldly imprudence which we know not whether to attribute to the blind zeal or unusual honesty of the Topekites.

In the afternoon session, last Monday, the following action was had in reference to "corruption":

Mr. Parks, chairman of the committee on investigation, submitted a report embodying the evidence taken, in relation to bribery to secure the location of the Capital of the State at Lawrence. The evidence contained a direct charge against Mr. Hutchinson, which was sustained by circumstances.

Mr. Hutchinson testified that he did not offer a town lot to Mr. Hubbard for his vote.

The committee offered no recommendation on the conclusion of reading the evidence. Some of the members were very much excited.

Mr. Hubbard asked if Mr. Hutchinson had any explanation. After waiting to give him an opportunity, he denounced him severely until called to order by the chair.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls, of Atchison, the report was filed, at which the excitement in the Hall was very great.

Mr. Stinson offered a motion to put both Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Hubbard on trial at the bar of the Convention; but the whole matter was tabled 24 to 19, distinctly a party vote.

Mr. Stinson offered a resolution arraigning Mr. Hutchinson for offering a bribe for a vote, which was ruled out by the chair.

Mr. Stinson denounced Mr. Thacher for stating that the position taken by him was as base as offering corner lots for votes.

The Wyandott Constitution bears too strong proof of having been "born in iniquity and baptized in fraud," to be received without the most careful circumspection. Its probable fate is the "fate of the Capulets," where lie the bleaching bones of Topeka and Leecompton.

On Tuesday, the 28th, the corruption case came up again.

Mr. Hubbard offered his protest, which was read. It sets forth that Mr. Hutchinson was charged by him with a serious offense, and the testimony raised a direct question of veracity between himself and Mr. Hutchinson, that the Convention refusing to take action in the case, places him in an embarrassing situation; that Mr. Hutchinson had stated upon the floor of the Convention to him, in the presence of Dr. Burton and Mr. Bennett, members of the Convention, that he (Hutchinson) did offer him a lot in Lawrence for his vote, &c.; that he had stated before the Convention that he had not offered lots, but was a single lot that he did not deny; that the facts were substantially as he (Hubbard) had stated, and therefore entered a protest against the action of the Convention, which involved his (Hubbard's) reputation and the dignity and character of the Convention, and asked that the protest be placed on the journal, according to the rule.

No action will be had on the protest until to-morrow.

Mr. Stinson offered a resolution, setting forth that Mr. W. Hutchinson had been charged with perjury, and providing that a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the case, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted; yes 23, no 15. The President announced Messrs. Slough, J. Blood, Graham, Lilly and McClure as that committee.—*Leavenworth Herald, 27th.*

We have not seen Mr. Hutchinson's statement nor the testimony, but the reports put him in an unpleasant position to say the least.

Joseph Worley, of Leavenworth, who was arrested a few days ago, for using indecent language to the wharf master, had on his person sixty-four bogus half-dollars. He came from Lawrence to that place. The officers are investigating the matter thoroughly.

The Crops.

The wheat now being harvested in this country, is in the best condition, the rust not having affected it, and yields well. Corn looks first rate. The season, so far, has been a propitious one for farmers, and the indications are that they will gather a rich harvest.—*Kansas Press.*

Statement of the Resources of Dr. Day. We, ten citizens of the Territory of Kansas, engaged in the deliverance of one of our fellow citizens from a Missouri dungeon where he was unjustly held, and learning that certain parties have given false reports of our action, do set forth the facts, simply as a vindication of our conduct. Dr. Day, was, to our knowledge, forcibly abducted by a band of lawless men, Missourians and others, from our soil. Held in violation of all law or legal precedent, and learning that this high handed violence was likely to result in a cruel and humiliating imprisonment of our fellow citizen; believing that every citizen of Kansas was injured and insulted in the person of Dr. Day, and having no other remedy from the authorities whose duty it was to protect us, resolved to deliver him by the only means left to us, and have executed our purpose as follows:

Having waited until the expiration of the time in which we were told a legal remedy might be had, and anticipating Dr. Day's immediate removal to the penitentiary at Jefferson City, we at once proceeded to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was confined. Desirous of securing his relief without bloodshed if possible, we took such precaution as would most easily effect our purpose. On Saturday night last, in a storm of wind and rain, we proceeded through the streets of the city of St. Joseph to the jail. We had previously ascertained the nature of the jail. That besides the outer doors and a room to pass through, and a flight of stairs, there was a heavy double door, part of iron, and a double gated gate of heavy iron bars. We determined to proceed by strategy rather than violence. Only ten minutes before we arrived at the jail, the night watch was there, and aroused the jailer with a report that he thought he had seen some one around the jail. He had just left before we arrived. Part of our number was stationed so that they could not be seen from the doors or windows. Three of the number, one of them with his hands seemingly manacled, was guarded by two others holding him as a prisoner. It had been so dark as the party came through the street, that we had to keep close together to keep from losing each other. Once a cry of police! police! was heard, occasioned by some row down towards the docks, and policemen passed the party on their way towards it, but our party went on. Having been stationed as mentioned above, we knocked. The jailer came to the upper window, and asked our names and our business. He could see there were but three persons. We told him that we were from the neighborhood of Savannah, (Missouri,) that we had a horse thief in charge. That we had chased him from within a mile of Savannah, and had just captured him outside of St. Joseph. He asked a few more questions, and came down and unlocked the door. We entered, leading in the prisoner bound between two of our number. We had to proceed through an apartment—thence into a passage. Here the jailer stopped and asked a few more questions, in order to satisfy himself. He seemed anxious to know that there were sufficient reasons for the imprisonment of the alleged horse thief. We then proceeded up stairs. Meanwhile, a young man, who was in the building, came from below, and proceeded to the inner door. At the same time, other three of our party entered and stood in the room below, now dark. The young man, coming back, ran against one of these persons, and asked who he was. He was told that it was more of the same party.

Meanwhile the party at the head of the stairs, and the jailer, had gone into the upper room, where his wife was, and had got the keys. A large dog lay in front of the jail door. The jailer opened the heavy door, and then unlocked the grate, and swung it back. The supposed horse thief was told to go in by the jailer. He demurred at doing, alleging that he did not desire to go in with "niggers."

"There are no niggers there. We won't put you with niggers," said the jailer.

"Is that abolitionist, Day, here?" asked one of the party.

"Dr. Day, you mean," said the jailer.

"That's what we're after. In the name of an outraged community we demand his release," said another of the party.

The jailer turned, astonished, to the first speaker, as if to demand the meaning of this, when that person said to him: "It's a mere ruse, Mr. Brown—we have got you."

The jailer then attempted to close the door, when the speaker drew his revolver, and, planting it at